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General Comments

Accuracy in contracting is key for Iowa to maintain a good efficiency score on administration of funds. This accuracy starts with good numbers in the application.

The CNMP dictates what practices and quantities can be put into an EQIP application.

General Comments

2 times it really matters:

Time of Obligation – speed of moving approved application to obligated contract

Efficiency in Contract Management – modifications (adding/removing money)

Delays in moving contracts from application to obligation reduces the opportunity for Iowa to receive more EQIP FA dollars. Some significant delays have been caused by the CNMP needing revisions.

General Comments

Nutrient Management Plan:

This needs to be accurate and be what the producer is actually planning to apply.

It is not appropriate for the producer to have to figure rates himself.

It is not okay for the “Ag Business Agronomist” to ‘determine at a later time’ what the rate of application will be.

All nutrient applications need to be accounted for –starter, commercial N-P-K, manure, etc.

General Manual Title 190 Part A Para 405.4

Plan Development: Because of the importance of communication with all parties and the complexity of a CNMP, the NRCS conservation planning process contained in Title 180, **National Planning Procedures Handbook**, will be used throughout the development and implementation of CNMPs. The conservation planning process will be used to determine producer's objectives and **address all resource concerns relevant to the farmstead animal feeding operation, and associated crop, pasture, range, and other land receiving manure from the farming operation.** After alternatives have been reviewed with the producer, document the selected conservation practices for implementation in the CNMP **"Record of Decisions."** NRCS practice **"Implementation Requirements"** (i.e., plans and specifications or job sheets) will be developed for each planned practice sequentially according to the planned schedule of implementation.

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Required Farmstead RCs

As a minimum the CNMP addresses on the **Farmstead's AFO site** (the animal feeding operation, feed and other raw materials storage areas, animal mortality facilities, manure import and export, and the manure handling containment or storage areas) the following resource concerns to the planning criteria level (National and State Resource Concerns and Planning Criteria, Field Office Technical Guide, Section III):

- *WATER QUALITY DEGRADATION – Excess nutrients in surface and ground water*
- *WATER QUALITY DEGRADATION – Excess pathogens and chemicals from manure, bio-solids, or compost applications*
- *AIR QUALITY IMPACTS – Emissions of Particulate Matter - PM - and PM Precursors;*
- *AIR QUALITY IMPACTS – Emissions of Greenhouse Gases – GHGs;*
- *AIR QUALITY IMPACTS – Emissions of Ozone Precursors; and*
- *AIR QUALITY IMPACTS – Objectionable odors*

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Required Land Application RCs

As a minimum the CNMP addresses **on land that receives manure** (e.g. cropland and pasture) from the AFO the following resource concerns to the planning criteria level:

- SOIL EROSION – sheet, rill, & wind erosion;
- SOIL EROSION – concentrated flow erosion;
- WATER QUALITY DEGRADATION – Excess **nutrients** in surface and ground water;
- WATER QUALITY DEGRADATION – Excess **pathogens and chemicals** from manure, bio-solids, or compost applications;
- WATER QUALITY DEGRADATION – *Excessive **sediment** in surface water*
- AIR QUALITY IMPACTS – Emissions of Particulate Matter - PM - and PM Precursors;
- AIR QUALITY IMPACTS – Emissions of Greenhouse Gases – GHGs;
- AIR QUALITY IMPACTS – Emissions of Ozone Precursors; and
- AIR QUALITY IMPACTS – Objectionable odors

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Proper Schedule of Operations: Farmstead (Example Only)

Tract	Land Unit	Practice Code	Practice Name	Planned Amount	Units	Planned Date
Farmstead						
1234	5	313	Waste Storage Facility	372221	CuFt	9/1/2019
1234	5	520	Pond Sealing or Lining	3000	CuYd	9/1/2019
1234	5	313	Waste Storage Facility	13200	SqFt	9/1/2019
1234	5	632	Waste Separation Facility	152523	CuFt	9/1/2019
1234	5	634	Waste Transfer	1075	Ft	9/1/2019
1234	5	634	Waste Transfer	610	Ft	9/1/2019
1234	5	561	Heavy Use Protection	3000	SqFt	9/1/2019
1234	5	606	Subsurface Drain	1400	Ft	9/1/2019
1234	5	620	Underground Outlet	220	Ft	9/1/2019
1234	5	342	Critical Area Planting	1	Ac	9/1/2019

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Proper Schedule of Operations: Land Application (Example only)

Tract	Land Unit	Practice Code	Practice Name	Planned Amount	Units	Planned Date
Land Application Area						
456	1	590	Nutrient Mgmt	152 Ac		5/1/2020
456	1	590	Nutrient Mgmt	152 Ac		5/1/2021
456	1	590	Nutrient Mgmt	152 Ac		5/1/2022
456	1	590	Nutrient Mgmt	152 Ac		5/1/2023
456	1	590	Nutrient Mgmt	152 Ac		5/1/2024
456	1	329	Residue Mgmt - NoTill	152 Ac		5/1/2021
678	1	590	Nutrient Mgmt	254 Ac		5/1/2020
678	1	590	Nutrient Mgmt	254 Ac		5/1/2021
678	1	590	Nutrient Mgmt	254 Ac		5/1/2022
678	1	590	Nutrient Mgmt	254 Ac		5/1/2023
678	1	590	Nutrient Mgmt	254 Ac		5/1/2024
789	2	590	Nutrient Mgmt	135 Ac		5/1/2020
789	2	590	Nutrient Mgmt	135 Ac		5/1/2021
789	2	590	Nutrient Mgmt	135 Ac		5/1/2022
789	2	590	Nutrient Mgmt	135 Ac		5/1/2023
789	2	590	Nutrient Mgmt	135 Ac		5/1/2024

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Expected cost associated with CNMP Planning

Practice: 102 - Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan - Written

Scenario #137 - CNMP Greater Than 300 AU with Land Application (Minimal Engineer Assistance)

Scenario Typical Size: 1.0

Scenario Total Cost: \$6,469.95

Scenario Cost/Unit: \$6,469.95

Cost Details:

Component Name	ID	Description
Labor		
CAP Labor, professional engineer	1297	Conservation Activity Plan labor to apply knowledge of technology and biological science to agricultural problems with power and machinery, electrification, structures, conservation, and processing of agricultural products with this component includes overhead and benefits.
Cap Labor, conservation scientist	1300	Conservation Activity Plan labor to manage, improve, natural resources to maximize their use without damaging environment. Interprets resource information and assesses conditions to provide conservation practice alternatives, make decisions on the treatment of their soil, water, and energy resources. May instruct farmers, agricultural managers, or ranchers in best ways to use crop rotation, plowing, or terracing to conserve soil and water; in the kind of livestock and forage plants best suited to part in range and farm improvements, such as fencing and stock watering.

Circular 440-19-2

December 20, 2018

Policy or Procedure. This circular amends policy found in Title 440, Conservation Planning Manual Part 515, Subpart I, Section 515.80C(4)(ii), which currently states that “implementation of all practices cited in a CNMP is required by the end of the contract period, regardless of financial assistance provided,” by removing and substituting with the following:

“As of the passage of the 2018 Farm Bill, new contract participants may progressively implement practices cited in the CNMP, provided that the following are met:

- The practice or practices included in the schedule of operation help address or improve a resource concern and are operable and function as intended when implemented, and
- The producer must follow an existing nutrient management plan, or a nutrient management practice is included in the contract that adequately addresses the application of animal waste.”

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Progressive Implementation

Progressive Implementation – Financial Assistance is approved to apply part of the plan.

According to Circular 440-19-2 -

At a minimum, the producer must select the practices in the system that will treat the resource concerns to a level that meets or exceeds the planning criteria in the FOTG. This means the primary practice and all facilitating practices must meet or exceed the planning criteria.

A CNMP does not allow for Progressive Planning on required RCs

Progressive Planning –

Conservation planning is conducted with the client, working progressively towards a resource management system (RMS) level of management. An RMS is a combination of conservation practices and resource management activities for the treatment of all identified resource concerns for soil, water, air, plants, animals, energy, and humans that meets or exceeds the planning criteria in the FOTG.

Progressive Implementation vs Progressive Planning

**A CNMP is required to evaluate for all
Resource Concerns listed in SOW.**

**Appropriate practices need to be
planned and agreed to by the producer
to meet planning criteria for all the
identified resource concerns.**



2013 Aerial

2017 Aerial

Ephemeral gullies are present in the field
Practices need to be planned to address the Soil Erosion – Concentrated Flow Erosion
Regardless of HEL or NHEL designation



Resource Concerns and Planning Criteria

Welcome to NRCS Field Office Technical Guide (FOTG)

Select a state for documents.

State:

Document Tree Document Search Recently Changed

Keyboard navigation instructions

- Section I
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 - Job Approval Authority
 - Resource Concerns and Planning Criteria**
- Section IV
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Resource Concerns and Planning Criteria

Documents (1)

Document Title	Type	Pub Date
Resource Concerns Planning Criteria		2013-10-1

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United States
Department of
Agriculture

National and State Resource Concerns and Planning Criteria

10/1/2013

WATER	Description	Land Use	Component	Screening	Assessment Level	Assessment Tools
WATER QUALITY DEGRADATION: Excess nutrients in surface and ground waters (continued)	Nutrients - organic and inorganic - are transported to receiving waters through surface runoff and/or leaching into shallow ground waters in quantities that degrade water quality and limit use for intended purposes.	• Farmsteads*	Excess nutrients in surface water	Organic or inorganic nutrients are not applied AND PLU is not grazed AND There are no confined livestock areas	Conservation practices and managements are in place to minimize surface water impacts AND Surface waters are protected from contamination due to runoff and leaching from storage sites, spill and other concentrated sources	Nutrient Budget Client input / planner observation
			Excess nutrients in groundwater		Conservation practices and managements are in place to minimize groundwater impacts AND Groundwater is protected from contamination due to runoff and leaching from storage sites, spill and other concentrated sources	
WATER QUALITY DEGRADATION – Pesticides transported to surface and ground waters	Pest control chemicals are transported to receiving waters in quantities that degrade water quality and limit use for intended purposes.	• All	Pesticides transported to surface water	Pest control chemicals are not applied	Pesticides are stored, handled, disposed and managed to prevent runoff, spills, leaks and leaching AND Conservation practices and managements are in place to minimize surface water impacts	Client input / planner observation WinPST
			Pesticides transported to groundwater	Pest control chemicals are not applied	Pesticides are stored, handled, disposed and managed to prevent runoff, spills, leaks and leaching AND Conservation practices and managements are in place to minimize groundwater impacts	
WATER QUALITY DEGRADATION – Excess pathogens and chemicals from manure, bio-solids or compost applications	Pathogens, pharmaceuticals, and other chemicals carried by land applied soil amendments are transported to receiving waters in quantities that degrade water quality and limit use for intended purposes. This resource concern also includes the off-site transport of leachate and runoff from compost or other organic materials of animal origin.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crop* • Farmsteads* • Forest • Developed Land • Associated Ag Land • Other Rural Land • Designated Protected Area • Water • Pasture* • Range 	Pathogens and chemicals from manure, bio-solids, or compost applications transported to surface water	Potential sources of pathogens or pharmaceuticals are not applied on the land	Organic materials are applied, stored, and/or handled to mitigate negative impacts to surface water sources	Client input / planner observation
			Pathogens and chemicals from manure, bio-solids, or compost applications transported to groundwater	Potential sources of pathogens or pharmaceuticals are not applied on the land	Organic materials are applied, stored, and/or handled to mitigate negative impacts to groundwater sources	

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